

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

14
REC'D 22 NOV 2001

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| Applicant's or agent's file reference Kear-2 PCT | FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416) | |
| International application No. PCT/US00/22340 | International filing date (day/month/year) 16 AUGUST 2000 | Priority date (day/month/year) 16 AUGUST 1999 |
| International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC Please See Supplemental Sheet. | | |
| Applicant RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY | | |

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets.

☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority. (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).
 These annexes consist of a total of 6 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of report with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability, citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

| | |
|--|---|
| Date of submission of the demand 15 MARCH 2001 | Date of completion of this report 23 OCTOBER 2001 |
| Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 | Authorized officer KATHERINE A. BAREFORD Telephone No. (703) 308-0661 |
| Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230 | |

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application: *

- ☐ the international application as originally filed
- ☒ the description:
 pages _____ (See Attached) _____, as originally filed
 pages _____, filed with the demand
 pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☒ the claims:
 pages _____ (See Attached) _____, as originally filed
 pages _____, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
 pages _____, filed with the demand
 pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☒ the drawings:
 pages _____ (See Attached) _____, as originally filed
 pages _____, filed with the demand
 pages _____, filed with the letter of _____
- ☒ the sequence listing part of the description:
 pages _____ (See Attached) _____, as originally filed
 pages _____, filed with the demand
 pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in printed form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. ☒ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☒ the description, pages _____ NONE _____
- ☒ the claims, Nos. _____ 9 and 24 _____
- ☒ the drawings, sheets/fig _____ NONE _____

5. ☐ This report has been drawn as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

**Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**1. statement**

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Novelty (N) | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-15 AND 28-33</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>16-23 AND 25-27</u> | NO |
| Inventive Step (IS) | Claims | <u>NONE</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-23 AND 25-33</u> | NO |
| Industrial Applicability (IA) | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-23 AND 25-33</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>NONE</u> | NO |

2. citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Claims 16-23 and 25-27 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Connolly et al (US 5120693).

Connolly teaches a method of making a powder. column 1, lines 5-10. As a ceramic-ceramic powder, it would be capable to be used in a thermal spray apparatus. column 2, lines 55-65. Micron-scale particles of a hard phase material are blended with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material to form a uniform powder mixture. see column 2, lines 55-65, column 10, lines 5-15 and column 5, lines 25-60. The binder phase material is a ceramic, silica. column 2, lines 60-65. The powder mixture is aggregated to bond the different particles together. column 5, lines 25-50.

claim 17: in the blending step, the particles are aggregated. column 5, lines 25-60.

claim 18: the particles are of different sizes. column 10, lines 5-20.

claims 19, 20: the particles are different in composition. column 10, lines 5-20 (note the difference between the micron particles and the binder particles).

claims 21, 22, 27: the particles are agglomerated by spray drying before aggregating by heat. column 5, lines 25-60.

claim 22: the final particle aggregate size can be 40 microns, for example. column 5, lines 45-50.

claim 23: The hard phase material is a ceramic. column 3, lines 20-40.

claims 25, 26: The micron scale particles can be 50 to 90 percent of the aggregate by weight, which would be inclusive of, for example, 70 volume percent. column 10, lines 5-20.

The Examiner notes that silica is considered to be a ceramic. For example, the Examiner notes claim 15, line 4 and claim 28, line 4, where SiO₂ (silica) is clearly indicated as a ceramic.

Claims 1-8, 10-15 and 28-33 an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over the prior art as applied in the immediately preceding paragraph and further in view of WO 97/18341 (hereinafter '341).

Connolly teaches all the features of these claims except (1) (Continued on Supplemental Sheet.)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 16 is objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(v) as lacking clarity under PCT Article 6 because the claim are indefinite for the following reason(s):

claim 16, line 8, "from" should apparently be "form".

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: Boxes I - VIII

Sheet 10

CLASSIFICATION:

The International Patent Classification (IPC) and/or the National classification are as listed below:

IPC(7): B32B 9/00; C22C 29/00; C23C 4/06 and US Cl.: 427/450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456; 75/230, 236, 240, 244, 245, 246; 428/552, 565, 688, 689, 539.5; 419/10, 12, 13, 14, 18; 106/286.8, 287.34

I. BASIS OF REPORT:

This report has been drawn on the basis of the description,
page(s) 1-17, as originally filed.
page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
and additional amendments:
NONE

This report has been drawn on the basis of the claims,
page(s) NONE, as originally filed.
page(s) NONE, as amended under Article 19.
page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
and additional amendments:
Pages 18-23, filed with the letter of 07 September 2001.

This report has been drawn on the basis of the drawings,
page(s) 1-6, as originally filed.
page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
and additional amendments:
NONE

This report has been drawn on the basis of the sequence listing part of the description:
page(s) NONE, as originally filed.
pages(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
and additional amendments:
NONE

V. 2. REASONED STATEMENTS - CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS (Continued):

the thermal spraying of the feedstock to form a coating (claims 1, 29), (2) the selective melting during spraying (claim 13), (3) the cooling rate (claim 14), (4) the particular materials of the particles (claims 15, 28, 30, 31, 33).

'341 teaches the thermal spraying of agglomerated particles to form wear resistant coatings. page 5, lines 10-20. The particles are agglomerated from nanostructured particles. page 5, lines 10-20. '341 further teaches that when spraying nanoparticle agglomerates the nanoparticle grains and the binder will all rapidly dissolve, while when spraying larger particles surrounded by a matrix phase, the matrix will melt, but the larger particle will undergo little size change and result in a porous coating. see page 9, lines 10-30 and figures 4A and 4B. '341 teaches that the materials sprayed can be WC/Co agglomerates, for example. see page 8, lines 10-25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Connolly to use the particles for thermal spraying as suggested by '341 with an expectation of producing desired ceramic coatings, because Connolly teaches providing agglomerated ceramic powders, and '341 teaches that it is conventional to thermal spray agglomerated powders. It further would have been obvious to use the micron/nano scale particles as taught by Connolly when selective melting is desired during spraying, such as to provide a porous coating, given the selective melting taught to be conventional by '341 when using particles larger than nanoparticle sized. As to the cooling rate, it would have been obvious to control the cooling rate to provide the desired structure, given the teaching of Connolly to control the temperature to prevent destroying the crystal structure of the particles during processing (see column 5, lines 25-40). Further, it would have been obvious that the particles could be made of other ceramic/metal or ceramic/ceramic combinations based on the coating requirements given the teaching in '341 of the variety of materials that can be agglomerated together to form thermal spraying particles.

The Examiner notes that silica is considered to be a ceramic. For example, the Examiner notes claim 15, line 4 and claim 28, line 4, where SiO₂ (silica) is clearly indicated as a ceramic. The Examiner notes that Connolly would be considered analogous art, because it is reasonably pertinent to the problem of agglomerating particles. The reference to '341 has been

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: Boxes I - VIII

Sheet 11

provided as to the conventionality of using agglomerated particles is thermal spray coating processes.

Claims 1-8, 10-15 and 28-33 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(2) as to novelty, because the prior art to Connolly does not teach the thermal spraying of the particular coating.

Claims 1-8, 10-23 and 25-33 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), as to industrial applicability, because the claims provide a desirable method, particles and coating for providing desirable abrasion resistant coatings.

----- NEW CITATIONS -----

NONE

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing an abrasion resistant coating composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:
blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture;
aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming a feedstock powder comprised of aggregated particles; and
thermal spraying the feedstock powder of particle aggregates onto a substrate thereby forming the abrasion resistant coating thereon, the coating composed of the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.
3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different sizes.
4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the particles are different in composition.

5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different in composition.
6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior to performing the aggregating step.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.
13. The method according to claim 1, wherein during the thermal spraying step the nano-scale particles of the binder phase material are selectively melted, the melted particles

filling pore spaces between heated and softened ones of the micron-scale particles, thereby effectively binding the micron-scale particles together and densifying the coating.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein during the thermal spraying step the melted particles experience a cooling rate which generates one of an amorphous nanocrystalline or microcrystalline binder phase.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, Cr₃C₂/NiCr, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al₂O₃, YSZ, Al₂O₃/TiO₂, ZrO₂/MgO, and Cr₂O₃/SiO₂.

16. A method of making a feedstock powder for use in producing thermal spray abrasion resistant coatings composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:

blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture; and

aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming particle aggregates which form the feedstock powder.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different sizes.
19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the particles are different in composition.
20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different in composition.
21. The method according to claim 16, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior performing the aggregating step.
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
23. The method according to claim 16, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
25. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
26. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.

27. The method according to claim 16, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.

28. The method according to claim 16, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

29. An abrasion resistant coating comprising:
nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles; and
micron-scale particles of a hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.

30. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/metal material system.

31. The coating according to claim 30, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal.

32. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/ceramic material system.

33. The coating according to claim 32, wherein the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

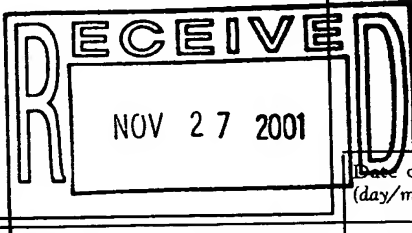
From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

PCT

To: PAUL A. SCHWARZ
DUANE, MORRIS & HECKSCHER LLP
100 COLLEGE ROAD WEST, SUITE 100
PRINCETON, NJ 08540

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Rule 71.1)



Date of Mailing
(day/month/year)

Applicant's or agent's file reference

Kear-2 PCT

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

International filing date (day/month/year)

16 AUGUST 2000

Priority Date (day/month/year)

16 AUGUST 1999

Applicant

RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international
2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.
3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.
4. REMINDER

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices)(Article 39(1))(see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

KATHERINE A. BAREFORD

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

Form PCT/IPEA/416 (July 1992)*

50920-00014

2/16/02 30 mo. Not phase due

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Perm

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*

☐ the international application as originally filed☒ the description:

pages (See Attached) , as originally filed
pages , filed with the demand
pages , filed with the letter of

☒ the claims:

pages (See Attached) , as originally filed
pages , as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
pages , filed with the demand
pages , filed with the letter of

☒ the drawings:

pages (See Attached) , as originally filed
pages , filed with the demand
pages , filed with the letter of

☒ the sequence listing part of the description:

pages (See Attached) , as originally filed
pages , filed with the demand
pages , filed with the letter of

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:

☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in printed form.☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.4. ☒ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:☒ the description, pages NONE☒ the claims, Nos. 9 and 24☒ the drawings, sheets/fig NONE5. ☐ This report has been drawn as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

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V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. statement

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Novelty (N) | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-15 AND 28-33</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>16-23 AND 25-27</u> | NO |
| Inventive Step (IS) | Claims | <u>NONE</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-23 AND 25-33</u> | NO |
| Industrial Applicability (IA) | Claims | <u>1-8, 10-23 AND 25-33</u> | YES |
| | Claims | <u>NONE</u> | NO |

2. citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Claims 16-23 and 25-27 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Connolly et al (US 5120693).

Connolly teaches a method of making a powder. column 1, lines 5-10. As a ceramic-ceramic powder, it would be capable to be used in a thermal spray apparatus. column 2, lines 55-65. Micron-scale particles of a hard phase material are blended with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material to form a uniform powder mixture. see column 2, lines 55-65, column 10, lines 5-15 and column 5, lines 25-60. The binder phase material is a ceramic, silica. column 2, lines 60-65. The powder mixture is aggregated to bond the different particles together. column 5, lines 25-50.

claim 17: in the blending step, the particles are aggregated. column 5, lines 25-60.

claim 18: the particles are of different sizes. column 10, lines 5-20.

claims 19, 20: the particles are different in composition. column 10, lines 5-20 (note the difference between the micron particles and the binder particles).

claims 21, 22, 27: the particles are agglomerated by spray drying before aggregating by heat. column 5, lines 25-60.

claim 22: the final particle aggregate size can be 40 microns, for example. column 5, lines 45-50.

claim 23: The hard phase material is a ceramic. column 3, lines 20-40.

claims 25, 26: The micron scale particles can be 50 to 90 percent of the aggregate by weight, which would be inclusive of, for example, 70 volume percent. column 10, lines 5-20.

The Examiner notes that silica is considered to be a ceramic. For example, the Examiner notes claim 15, line 4 and claim 28, line 4, where SiO₂ (silica) is clearly indicated as a ceramic.

Claims 1-8, 10-15 and 28-33 an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over the prior art as applied in the immediately preceding paragraph and further in view of WO 97/18341 (hereinafter '341).

Connolly teaches all the features of these claims except (1) (Continued on Supplemental Sheet.)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 16 is objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(v) as lacking clarity under PCT Article 6 because the claim are indefinite for the following reason(s):

claim 16, line 8, "from" should apparently be "form".

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Sheet 10

Continuation of: Boxes I - VIII

CLASSIFICATION:

The International Patent Classification (IPC) and/or the National classification are as listed below:
 IPC(7): B32B 9/00; C22C 29/00; C23C 4/06 and US Cl.: 427/450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456; 75/230, 236, 240, 244, 245, 246; 428/552, 565, 688, 689, 539.5; 419/10, 12, 13, 14, 18; 106/286.8, 287.34

I. BASIS OF REPORT:

This report has been drawn on the basis of the description,
 page(s) 1-17, as originally filed.
 page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
 and additional amendments:
 NONE

This report has been drawn on the basis of the claims,
 page(s) NONE, as originally filed.
 page(s) NONE, as amended under Article 19.
 page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
 and additional amendments:
 Pages 18-23, filed with the letter of 07 September 2001.

This report has been drawn on the basis of the drawings,
 page(s) 1-6, as originally filed.
 page(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
 and additional amendments:
 NONE

This report has been drawn on the basis of the sequence listing part of the description:
 page(s) NONE, as originally filed.
 pages(s) NONE, filed with the demand.
 and additional amendments:
 NONE

V. 2. REASONED STATEMENTS - CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS (Continued):

the thermal spraying of the feedstock to form a coating (claims 1, 29), (2) the selective melting during spraying (claim 13), (3) the cooling rate (claim 14), (4) the particular materials of the particles (claims 15, 28, 30, 31, 33).

'341 teaches the thermal spraying of agglomerated particles to form wear resistant coatings. page 5, lines 10-20. The particles are agglomerated from nanostructured particles. page 5, lines 10-20. '341 further teaches that when spraying nanoparticle agglomerates the nanoparticle grains and the binder will all rapidly dissolve, while when spraying larger particles surrounded by a matrix phase, the matrix will melt, but the larger particle will undergo little size change and result in a porous coating. see page 9, lines 10-30 and figures 4A and 4B. '341 teaches that the materials sprayed can be WC/Co agglomerates, for example. see page 8, lines 10-25.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Connolly to use the particles for thermal spraying as suggested by '341 with an expectation of producing desired ceramic coatings, because Connolly teaches providing agglomerated ceramic powders, and '341 teaches that it is conventional to thermal spray agglomerated powders. It further would have been obvious to use the micron/nano scale particles as taught by Connolly when selective melting is desired during spraying, such as to provide a porous coating, given the selective melting taught to be conventional by '341 when using particles larger than nanoparticle sized. As to the cooling rate, it would have been obvious to control the cooling rate to provide the desired structure, given the teaching of Connolly to control the temperature to prevent destroying the crystal structure of the particles during processing (see column 5, lines 25-40). Further, it would have been obvious that the particles could be made of other ceramic/metal or ceramic/ceramic combinations based on the coating requirements given the teaching in '341 of the variety of materials that can be agglomerated together to form thermal spraying particles.

The Examiner notes that silica is considered to be a ceramic. For example, the Examiner notes claim 15, line 4 and claim 28, line 4, where SiO₂ (silica) is clearly indicated as a ceramic. The Examiner notes that Connolly would be considered analogous art, because it is reasonably pertinent to the problem of agglomerating particles. The reference to '341 has been

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International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: Boxes I - VIII

Sheet 11

provided as to the conventionality of using agglomerated particles is thermal spray coating processes.

Claims 1-8, 10-15 and 28-33 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(2) as to novelty, because the prior art to Connolly does not teach the thermal spraying of the particular coating.

Claims 1-8, 10-23 and 25-33 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), as to industrial applicability, because the claims provide a desirable method, particles and coating for providing desirable abrasion resistant coatings.

----- NEW CITATIONS -----

NONE

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing an abrasion resistant coating composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:

blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture;

aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming a feedstock powder comprised of aggregated particles; and

thermal spraying the feedstock powder of particle aggregates onto a substrate thereby forming the abrasion resistant coating thereon, the coating composed of the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different sizes.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the particles are different in composition.

5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different in composition.
6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior to performing the aggregating step.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.
13. The method according to claim 1, wherein during the thermal spraying step the nano-scale particles of the binder phase material are selectively melted, the melted particles

filling pore spaces between heated and softened ones of the micron-scale particles, thereby effectively binding the micron-scale particles together and densifying the coating.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein during the thermal spraying step the melted particles experience a cooling rate which generates one of an amorphous nanocrystalline or microcrystalline binder phase.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

16. A method of making a feedstock powder for use in producing thermal spray abrasion resistant coatings composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:

blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture; and

aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming particle aggregates which form the feedstock powder.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different sizes.
19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the particles are different in composition.
20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different in composition.
21. The method according to claim 16, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior performing the aggregating step.
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
23. The method according to claim 16, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
25. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
26. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.

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27. The method according to claim 16, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.

28. The method according to claim 16, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

29. An abrasion resistant coating comprising:
nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles; and
micron-scale particles of a hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.

30. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/metal material system.

31. The coating according to claim 30, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal.

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32. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/ceramic material system.

33. The coating according to claim 32, wherein the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

CLAIMS REPLACED BY
ART 34 AMDT.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing an abrasion resistant coating composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:

blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture;

aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming a feedstock powder comprised of aggregated particles; and

thermal spraying the feedstock powder of particle aggregates onto a substrate thereby forming the abrasion resistant coating thereon, the coating composed of the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.

3. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different sizes.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the particles are different in composition.

5. The method according to claim 2, wherein the particles are different in composition.
6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior to performing the aggregating step.
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
12. The method according to claim 1, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.
13. The method according to claim 1, wherein during the thermal spraying step the nano-scale particles of the binder phase material are selectively melted, the melted particles

filling pore spaces between heated and softened ones of the micron-scale particles, thereby effectively binding the micron-scale particles together and densifying the coating.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein during the thermal spraying step the melted particles experience a cooling rate which generates one of an amorphous nanocrystalline or microcrystalline binder phase.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

16. A method of making a feedstock powder for use in producing thermal spray abrasion resistant coatings composed of a ceramic/metal material system or a ceramic/ceramic material system, the method comprising the steps of:

blending micron-scale particles of a hard phase material with nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles to form a uniform powder mixture; and

aggregating of the powder mixture to bond the nano-scale particles to the micron-scale particles thereby forming particle aggregates which form the feedstock powder.

17. The method according to claim 16, wherein in the blending step the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material are arranged in particle aggregates.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different sizes.
19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the particles are different in composition.
20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the particles are different in composition.
21. The method according to claim 16, further comprising the step of agglomerating the powder mixture formed in the blending step prior performing the aggregating step.
22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the agglomerating step is performed by spray drying and the particle aggregates are each about 5 to 50 microns in diameter.
23. The method according to claim 16, wherein the hard phase material includes one of a ceramic or a ceramic/metal composite.
25. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises between 50 and 90 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.
26. The method according to claim 16, wherein the micron-scale particles of the hard phase material comprises 70 volume percent of the blended powder mixture.

27. The method according to claim 16, wherein the aggregating step is performed by heat treating.

28. The method according to claim 16, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal and the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

29. An abrasion resistant coating comprising:
nano-scale particles of a binder phase material selected from the group consisting of metal particles, ceramic particles, and ceramic/metal composite particles; and
micron-scale particles of a hard phase material fused together with the binder phase material.

30. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/metal material system.

31. The coating according to claim 30, wherein the ceramic/metal material system is selected from the group consisting of WC/Co, $\text{Cr}_3\text{C}_2/\text{NiCr}$, TiC/Fe, metal boride/metal, and metal nitride/metal.

32. The coating according to claim 29, wherein the binder and hard phase materials are composed of a ceramic/ceramic material system.

33. The coating according to claim 32, wherein the ceramic/ceramic material system is selected from the group consisting of Al_2O_3 , YSZ, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{TiO}_2$, ZrO_2/MgO , and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiO}_2$.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
 US Department of Commerce
 United States Patent and Trademark
 Office, PCT
 2011 South Clark Place Room
 CP2/5C24
 Arlington, VA 22202
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
 in its capacity as elected Office

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of mailing (day/month/year) 22 June 2001 (22.06.01) | |
| International application No. PCT/US00/22340 | Applicant's or agent's file reference Kear-2 PCT |
| International filing date (day/month/year) 16 August 2000 (16.08.00) | Priority date (day/month/year) 16 August 1999 (16.08.99) |
| Applicant KEAR, Bernard, H. et al | |

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

15 March 2001 (15.03.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:
2. The election ☒ was
☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

| | |
|---|--|
| The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35 | Authorized officer Zakaria EL KHODARY Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38 |
|---|--|

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

To: PAUL A. SCHWARZ
BUCHANAN INGERSOLL, P.C.
650 COLLEGE ROAD EAST, 4TH FLOOR
PRINCETON, NJ 08540

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT OR THE DECLARATION

(PCT Rule 44.1)

| | |
|--|--|
| Applicant's or agent's file reference Kear-2 PCT | Date of Mailing <i>(day/month/year)</i> 08 JAN 2001 |
| International application No. PCT/US00/22340 | International filing date <i>(day/month/year)</i> 16 AUGUST 2000 |
| Applicant RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY | |

1. ☒ The applicant is hereby notified that the international search report has been established and is transmitted herewith.
Filing of amendments and statement under Article 19:
 The applicant is entitled, if he so wishes, to amend the claims of the international application (see Rule 46):

When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally 2 months from the date of transmittal of the international search report; however, for more details, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.

Where? Directly to the International Bureau of WIPO
 34, chemin des Colombettes
 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
 Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

For more detailed instructions, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.
2. ☐ The applicant is hereby notified that no international search report will be established and that the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) to that effect is transmitted herewith.
3. ☐ With regard to the protest against payment of (an) additional fee(s) under Rule 40.2, the applicant is notified that:

☐ the protest together with the decision thereon has been transmitted to the International Bureau together with the applicant's request to forward the texts of both the protest and the decision thereon to the designated Offices.
☐ no decision has been made yet on the protest; the applicant will be notified as soon as a decision is made.
4. **Further action(s):** The applicant is reminded of the following:

Shortly after 18 months from the priority date, the international application will be published by the International Bureau. If the applicant wishes to avoid or postpone publication, a notice of withdrawal of the international application, or of the priority claim, must reach the International Bureau as provided in rules 90 *bis* 1 and 90 *bis* 3, respectively, before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication.

Within 19 months from the priority date, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase until 30 months from the priority date (in some Offices even later).

Within 20 months from the priority date, the applicant must perform the prescribed acts for entry into the national phase before all designated Offices which have not been elected in the demand or in a later election within 19 months from the priority date or could not be elected because they are not bound by Chapter II.

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C. 20231
 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
KATHERINE A. BAREFORD
 Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

| | |
|---|--|
| Applicant's or agent's file reference Kear-2 PCT | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>FOR FURTHER ACTION</div> <div>see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.</div> </div> |
| International application No. PCT/US00/22340 | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>International filing date (day/month/year) 16 AUGUST 2000</div> <div>(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 16 AUGUST 1999</div> </div> |
| Applicant RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY | |

This international search report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This international search report consists of a total of 4 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (See Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No. 1

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)

The technical features mentioned in the abstract do not include a reference sign between parentheses (PCT Rule 8.1(d)).

NEW ABSTRACT

A thermal spray method for the fabrication of ceramic/metal and ceramic/ceramic hardcoatings for wear applications. The method makes use of feedstock powder, composed of micron-scale aggregates of hard phase material particles that are either mixed or coated with a readily fusible nano-scale binder phase material (12). Thus, during thermal spraying (14), the nanostructured material undergoes rapid melting while the aggregated material is heated but not necessarily melted. A dense coating is formed when the molten nano-material fills the available pore spaces between the heated and softened aggregates, providing a strong and tough matrix for the consolidated material. Optimal wear properties are achieved when the volume fraction of aggregated particles is high, typically in the range of 0.5 - 0.9. Aggregated material may be composed of one, two or more particles of different sizes and/or compositions, with particle size distribution that gives high packing density for the hard phase.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/22340

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :B32B 9/00; C22C 29/00; C23C 4/06

US CL :Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : Please See Extra Sheet.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| X --- Y | US 5,120,693 A (CONNOLLY et al) 09 June 1992, see column 2, line 55 through column 3, line 20 and column 5, lines 25-55. | 16-20 --- 1-33 |
| X --- Y | US 5,880,382 A (FANG et al) 09 March 1999, see column 2, lines 20-60 and column 8, lines 40-60. | 16-20 --- 1-33 |
| Y | WO 97/18341 A1 (THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT) 22 May 1997. See pages 7-10. | 1-33 |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

| | |
|---|--|
| * Special categories of cited documents: | *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention |
| *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance | *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone |
| *E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date | *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art |
| *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) | *&* document member of the same patent family |
| *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means | |
| *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | |

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 OCTOBER 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

08 JAN 2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

KATHERINE A. BAREFORD

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/22340

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

427/450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456; 75/230, 236, 240, 244, 245, 246; 428/552, 565, 688, 689, 539.5; 419/10, 12, 13, 14, 18; 106/286.8, 287.34

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched

Classification System: U.S.

427/450, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456; 75/230, 236, 240, 244, 245, 246; 428/552, 565, 688, 689, 539.5; 419/10, 12, 13, 14, 18; 106/286.8, 287.34